What is claimed is:

1. A method for cutting a continuous glass sheet during the production of flat glass with an inhomogeneous thickness distribution across its width by moving a cutting tool at an angle to the direction of travel across the width of the glass sheet with a cutting force predetermined by a controller, producing a fissure, then mechanically breaking the glass sheet along the fissure,
wherein the cutting force, adapted to the glass thickness, is actively specified by the controller.

2. The method as recited in Claim 1, with which the position of the cutting tool is detected continuously during its cross-cutting motion and, depending on the position of the cutting tool, the controller applies an appropriately adapted cutting force in the region of the glass sheet with constant glass thickness and, in the regions with greater or smaller glass thickness, the controller applies a cutting force that is increased or reduced accordingly.

3. The method as recited in Claim 2, with which the position-dependent switchover points for the cutting force are specified in a fixed manner in the controller.

4. The method as recited in one of the Claims 1 through 3, with which the cutting force adapted to the glass thickness is predetermined in a fixed manner in the controller as a function of an initial measurement of the distribution of thickness.

5. The method as recited in Claim 1, with which the glass thickness is detected continuously by sensors during cross cutting and, as a function thereof, the cutting force is automatically adjusted in the controller.

6. The method as recited in one of the Claims 1 through 5, with which the fissure is produced mechanically by a small cutting wheel and the cutting force is predetermined based on the pressure of the small cutting wheel on the glass sheet.

7. The method as recited in one of the Claims 1 through 5, with which the fissure is produced by inducing thermomechanical strain, and the cutting force is determined by the output of the heat source.